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IN MEMORIAM

DAVID MURRAY



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DAVID MURRAY, PH.D., LL.D.



David Murray

IN MEMORIAM

DAVID MURRAY, PH. D., LL. D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATIONAL
AFFAIRS IN THE EMPIRE OF
JAPAN, AND ADVISER TO
THE JAPANESE IMPER-
IAL MINISTER OF
EDUCATION

1873-1879

David Murray
"Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain,
Awake but one and lo! what myriads rise,
Each stamps its image as the other flies."

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Gift
Mrs. David Murray
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THIS volume is a Memorial to a life of unusually wide influence and to a character of great beauty and charm. It is the tender tribute of one who walked with Doctor Murray in closest companionship along many and varied pathways. Others also have joined in this tribute, but words are all too inadequate to clothe the thoughts and feelings of those who have come into close contact with such a personality as that which is presented in this volume.

Doctor Murray was a man of the broadest interests, a rare and delightful personality, with a flavor of distinction which added charm to all he said and did. He was not only an educationist, but also a counsellor of insight and wisdom, a strong public character, and withal a man so modest and so reserved that only those who penetrated beneath the surface knew what a unique character his was.

The memory of a life of such generous and unselfish devotion to high ideals of service and of friendship is enshrined in many hearts. Those who loved and admired him will derive deep satisfaction from this Memorial Volume to Dr. David Murray.

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN.

DAVID MURRAY

PH. D., LL. D.

BORN, OCTOBER 15, 1830—DIED, MARCH 6, 1905

GRADUATED, UNION COLLEGE, 1852

PRINCIPAL, ALBANY ACADEMY, 1857-1863

PROFESSOR, RUTGERS COLLEGE, 1863-1873

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS IN
JAPAN, 1873-1879.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, 1880-1889

TRUSTEE OF UNION COLLEGE, 1882-1889

TRUSTEE OF RUTGERS COLLEGE, 1892-1905

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RUTGERS
COLLEGE, 1898-1904

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

DR. DAVID MURRAY

IN the early part of the nineteenth century William Murray and his wife, Jean Black, came from Scotland to America and joined the Scotch Colony which was already numerous and thriving on the upper tributaries of the Delaware river, in New York. Two young children came with them and later was born their son William, who eventually became judge of the Supreme Court of New York State.

On October 15, 1830, another son was born who received the true Scotch name of David. David was sent to school when about five years old. But he soon met with a sad accident, a fall received probably while playing with the schoolboys. This fall was severe and injured his leg. He was confined to his little crib for over a year under the care of a country doctor whose patient treatment finally saved him from losing the limb. The doctor, to entertain the boy's mind, brought him a small book. It was the *Life of Washington*—a rather curious book with which to entertain a child of five years, and full of long, strange words to him. But the doctor promised that the book should be his own as soon as he could read the first page. David's ambition was excited and in a few months he was the proud owner of the book, which he kept sacredly until his death.

He continued his education at the Delaware Academy, then prepared for college at the Fergusenville Academy and entered the sophomore class of Union College, graduating, an honor man, in 1852. The tribute of his classmate, Mr. S. B. Brownell, included in this book, gives the estimate of his character and attainments during his college course: "He enjoyed the confidence, respect and affection of the faculty and students and won all the dignities and honors of college."

At the time of his graduation in 1852, Dr. George H. Cook, who was principal of the Albany Academy, applied to Union College for an assistant. David Murray was recommended, and thus his life work commenced.

He served in the Academy, first as assistant, then as Professor of Mathematics, and in 1857 succeeded Doctor Cook as principal. Under his charge the institution attained an enviable reputation for efficiency,—also becoming financially prosperous.

In 1863 he was offered the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in Rutgers College. His resignation as principal of the Academy was received with much regret by the Trustees, who accorded him the highest testimonials.

While in Albany he was active in religious and public affairs as well as in the duties of the Academy. He was concerned in the establishment of the State Street Presbyterian Church. He interested himself in Sunday School work as well as in literary societies.

In Rutgers College he attained a distinguished reputation as a successful organizer and administrator. Here also he became interested in ways outside the sphere of his professorship. He and the late Dr. Jacob Cooper were the founders of the Alpha Beta Kappa Society in New Jersey, Professor Murray being its first president. He was instrumental in establishing the Historical Society and the Young Men's Christian Association, to which also he was elected first president.

He united with the Second (Dutch) Reformed Church, in which he served as elder from time to time, and as Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years—until he left for Japan.

In 1872 an embassy was sent abroad from Japan to study the methods of foreign nations.

At the head of the embassy was Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister of the empire, and associated with him

were Kido and Okubo, two of the ablest statesmen of the new era. One of the subjects which they were most eager to study was the system of national education, to which they rightfully credited the prominence of western nations. Mori Arinori was then in charge of the Japanese Legation at Washington, and under his guidance they thoroughly investigated the subject. In this work they sent out letters practically to all the educational institutions of prominence in the United States for advice.

Doctor Campbell, President of Rutgers College, turned the matter over to Professor Murray.

Through the influence of the late Doctor Verbeck, who as missionary and counselor had devoted his life to the Japanese, the first students sent abroad by the Government came to New Brunswick. They were clever young men of high rank. Professor Murray was interested in them as strangers in a foreign land, and they were always welcomed with hospitality and kindness at his home. Naturally the condition of education in Japan was the chief topic discussed.

For this reason Doctor Campbell requested Professor Murray to reply to the letter sent to him.

Professor Murray's answers to the inquiries were so full, clear and complete that a special invitation was sent to him to visit the embassy at Washington, and an interview was arranged. Other interviews and consultations followed, the result being that Professor Murray was invited to become the Superintendent of Educational Affairs in the empire of Japan and adviser to the Imperial Japanese Minister of Education, which position he accepted and held from 1873 till 1879. At the request of the faculty of Rutgers College the Trustees granted him a leave of absence for three years, the period of his appointment to Japan.

The members of the Historical Club tendered him a public dinner which, forty years ago, was a more unusual

occurrence than in these days. The graduating class of Rutgers College presented him with an elegant travelling case,—all these testimonials showing the respect and appreciation in which he was held.

On his arrival in Japan, June, 1873, he went at once to Tokyo to pay his respects to the acting Minister of Education, Tanaka Fujimaro, whose office was in one of the rambling Japanese buildings, formerly the home of a Daimyo. He was conducted through a winding passageway which led under numerous partition beams to the apartment of Minister Tanaka. These partition beams were designed for the sliding doors or screens, separating one apartment from another on occasion. The height was exactly six feet, consequently Doctor Murray, being fully six feet, at each beam was obliged to stoop to avoid bumping his head. No notice was taken at the time of the incident, but on his next visit to the office building he found that every beam under which he had to pass had been raised six inches. Such courtesy and consideration was continued throughout his sojourn.

The mission of the (Mombusho) Department of Education was to plan and establish a suitable system for the empire, and was charged by the Emperor in these words: "It is intended that henceforth education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member."

The Department was engaged in preparing a revised form of the code of education issued in 1872. Doctor Murray and Minister Tanaka went over every part of it with painstaking assiduity: the instructions prescribed for officers and teachers, the subjects assigned to each grade of school and each class in the school, the fees of pupils attending the schools and the parts to be borne in their support by the fees of pupils, by the local government and by the Department of Education. It was to

this amended code, when issued, that the Emperor prefixed his authorization containing the memorable sentence quoted above.

Doctor Murray's first task in accordance with the Emperor's proclamation was to plan for a universal educational system. For this purpose public schools throughout the empire were necessary.

Doctor Murray had a remarkable talent for organization; he also inspired the Minister with perfect confidence and respect. The scheme for public schools was studied and perfected and the system established in all the provinces.

This achievement was accomplished so quietly and in such an incredibly short time that it elicited universal admiration.

A university had been started under the able régime of Doctor Verbeck. The scope of the university was enlarged, new departments created and able professors engaged. There has been a regular growth down to the present time. An album prepared for the St. Louis Exposition, containing photographs of every room in each department, shows with what fidelity to particulars each department has been elaborated. What pleasure both Minister Tanaka and Doctor Murray would now take if they were living, in seeing the wonderful results of their early endeavors! They had many conferences on history, politics and religion. Christianity at this time was a subject forbidden to be taught in institutions under the Government. Doctor Murray was fond of telling of these conversations. At one time Minister Tanaka asked concerning the religions which prevailed in the most favored nations of the world, and he ended with the naïve statement that his country had lost its faith in the old religions and had not yet acquired a better. In speaking of the early history of Japan, which is in great part legendary, and being asked if the great age given of some of the

early emperors did not throw discredit on the accounts of the events of their reigns, Minister Tanaka said that he thought the great ages of the early Emperors no more remarkable than the great ages of the patriarchs as given in the Bible.

(NOTE.—During the period of Doctor Murray's connection with the Department of Education in Japan, all religious instruction in the Institutions was forbidden by the Government. Doctor Murray's pure Christian character was, however, fully appreciated by the officials and those with whom he was associated. When at one time the Japanese Minister consulted him as to what he could suggest for the purpose of teaching the students morality, Doctor Murray frankly told him that the Bible was the only worthy authority on that subject. Now, in these later days, the Japanese are finding that the lack of spirituality in their old religions is the great need of their people. The Murrays were considered great Sabatarians because they neither gave nor accepted invitations for Sunday entertainments.)

Doctor Murray was supposed to be an authority on every possible question, educational or otherwise. He was asked by one of the officers to draw a design for a foreign baby's cradle. Then he was asked to plan a staircase in foreign style in a house which, by the way, proved to be intended for his own special comfort to take the place of the bungalow first assigned to him. It must be remembered that all this was in the very early days when Japan first opened her country to foreign nations and our foreign ways were novel to them.

Doctor Murray came, however, at one time very near ending his services to Japan while aiding some department officers to select a suitable site for a new building to be erected. Large grounds of about 150 acres had been provided for the buildings of the Educational Department. These grounds had formerly been occupied

by the Daimyo of Kaga and his retainers, and contained innumerable wells for their use. These wells were now useless and concealed by the overgrowth of grass. While walking along Doctor Murray suddenly fell into one of these wells. It was twenty feet deep, but happily soft mud at the bottom prevented any broken limbs. At first the shock stunned him, but as soon as he could speak he called to the terrified group who were peering down upon him to send to his house for a ladder and a rope, and especially *not* to tell Mrs. Murray. A servant, however, hearing of the accident, rushed to Mrs. Murray, calling out: "Mr. Murray fall down—fall down well!" Mrs. Murray and the servant immediately rushed through the pampas grass and rain to the spot. But on reaching the place she was instantly stopped and held by a gentleman, who probably feared she was going to jump into the well, as Japanese women had been known to do under such circumstances. Mrs. Murray tried to extricate herself from the man, agony lending her strength, when another person added his aid to hold her. She was in despair, thinking her husband was dying and she helpless to move! Suddenly, however, she looked toward the well, where she saw a pale face rise above the dreadful hole. It was as if her husband had risen from his tomb! Everything possible was done to atone for the accident and inside of twenty-four hours nineteen of these treacherous traps, which were within view of the house, were safely curbed and guarded.

A more joyous event was an interesting banquet given to Doctor and Mrs. Murray by an ex-Daimyo in the old historic style wherein Daimyos entertained one another. This ex-Daimyo's father had been one of the officials to receive Commodore Perry, and he still preserved an elegant glass *épergne* which the Commodore had presented to his father. So much etiquette and ceremony attended these now obsolete functions that six

or more weeks were required to drill the servants for the service.

Arriving at the Daimyo's residence at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and leaving the carriage outside the wall surrounding the grounds (as it is not etiquette to drive to the door of a gentleman's house), a stone paved courtyard was entered with a single pine tree in the centre.

Beneath a purple curtain bearing the family (Tokugawa) crest and words of welcome, four servants, dressed in the old style livery, received the guests with profound obeisance. After removing shoes and donning soft slippers in order to avoid marring the polished verandah and elastic mats of the house, and being escorted to a room from which there was a superb view, the host and hostess, robed in exquisite native dress, appeared and the usual elaborate oriental greetings took place. Then tea and sweets were served, after which, passing through several rooms en suite lined with gorgeous gold screens, the dining hall was reached. This opened wide on the magnificent landscape garden. Cushions were placed in the four corners of the room, about twelve feet apart, and the gentlemen were placed vis-a-vis and the ladies likewise.

The menu, which consisted of some thirty or more courses of viands, known and unknown, cannot be given. Suffice it to say they were served in true oriental style with the statuesque servants gliding noiselessly back and forth, carrying small (dais) low tables containing the special courses and presenting them in kneeling posture to each person. Saké was served from the historic wine kettle in a golden cup. A retainer, master of ceremonies, explained the significance of certain forms.

The most exciting course was an immense, beautifully dressed fish, served to each person. Appetites had been pampered to the last degree. Anxiety as to the disposal of this course was, however, allayed when the retainer

stated that these fish were not intended to be eaten,—but were presents.

Another most unexpected course was a richly embroidered scarlet silk robe for Mrs. Murray and a valuable sword for Doctor Murray. These articles and the fish were sent to the home of the guests with delicious confectionery.

After about three hours the ceremonial service ended and they adjourned to another room. Here was a table set in foreign style with more delicacies. Chairs were a grateful rest after sitting on low cushions during the previous collation. Jolly toasts and amusing conversation whiled away another hour with an influx of Japanese guests. Finally a beautiful tableau was formed of ladies and gentlemen in their native picturesque costumes and a concert with various musical instruments ended the novel entertainment.

Mistakes will occur in a land of mixed languages. The Murrays, wishing to return the many courtesies received from both Japanese and Americans, decided upon an American reception in lieu of the usual tiffins and dinners. But in these early days there was no Japanese *Delmonico* accustomed to serve the style of collation required. Finally an ex-retainer of a celebrated family turned up who thought he could do the business. After numerous interviews through an interpreter the menu was settled upon and the excellent appetites of the Americans were duly impressed upon the caterer.

The day arrived glorious and beautiful. About 10 o'clock the refreshments began to come in—*jinrikasha* after *jinrikasha* piled high with crates and boxes and baskets rushed to the servants' quarters and were unloaded. An hour or so before 1 o'clock, when the guests were expected, Mrs. Murray was summoned to inspect the refreshment table. It was handsome and most bountiful, and she was told as much more was in reserve.

The guests came; their appetites proved perfectly satisfactory. They departed, and on reviewing the remains of the supper forty ducks were counted, ten large pheasants, fish, oysters, salads, jellies and confectionery innumerable.

About seventy guests had been fêted. Servants were fed. Baskets were packed full and sent to a Children's Home, where sixty people lived, and had a feast, and still the Murrays and neighbors were fed for days and days. This entertainment proved the ability of the caterer and established him in business—and in everlasting gratitude to his employer. He begged for a letter of recommendation to hang in his restaurant,—which probably finally made his fortune. When Doctor Murray left Japan he presented him with a handsome piece of lacquer.

Other laughable and absurd misunderstandings occurred from the want of a mutual language.

Before going to Japan the Japanese students in New Brunswick suggested teaching Mrs. Murray something of the language. There were not at that time suitable books for the purpose, therefore it was deemed best for her to commit to memory some everyday phrases and, as she was to live in Tokyo where the court language was spoken among the officials, she learned some very elegant speeches.

On being entertained by the Prime Minister, whose sons had been very intimate with her in New Brunswick, the time seemed appropriate to show off how proficient she was in the court language. She intended in superlative terms to express her pleasure at being in Japan and her admiration of the beautiful country. But what was her surprise as she proceeded with her speech to see one gentleman after another looking at his watch. Alas! instead of her flowery speech she had asked "What o'clock is it?" Explanations followed and her mistake

caused much merriment. Afterward she often heard the story alluded to.

In connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia Doctor Murray accompanied the Commission to America, accredited with the special charge of selecting and purchasing suitable articles for the Educational Museum which had been established in Tokyo by the Department of Education. He visited Washington at this time in the interest of restoring the Japanese Indemnity Fund.

He prepared and published an open letter and pamphlet to Congress and a pamphlet on the subject. Later the Indemnity was restored.

At the close of the Centennial he returned to Japan, having been urged by the Department to extend his connection with it, allowing him to fix his own date for resigning his position. He remained until January, 1879. On his return to Japan he visited and inspected the schools which had been established in the empire.

It was a most interesting series of tours and he was especially surprised to see with what zeal and enthusiasm the local governments had taken up the work of popular education. They had already done much to fulfill the proclamation of the Emperor that in no village should a family remain ignorant.

Thus travelling from place to place the marvelous picturesque beauty of the country was disclosed.

The trip to Nik'ko, however, surpassed all others for uniqueness, as it was made in these early days when the road was kept in beautiful order with magnificent cryptomeria trees on either side forming an archway through which to pass, this being the road the Daimyos travelled when making their pilgrimage to the burial place of the old shogun Iyeyasu.

The trip necessitated much preparation as the stay was to be a three weeks' vacation. A pack horse loaded

with bedding, chairs, boxes of canned provisions, etc., led the way. Then followed several jinrikashas with the chef, cook, maid, and baggage, a riding horse with its betto for a Japanese friend, a carriage with coachman and two bettos, all making quite a cavalcade, and giving the feeling of true Orientalism. Any pride that had been cherished by the imposing procession, especially as this was the first foreign carriage to pass this road, was soon dissipated, when arriving at the magnificent red lacquer bridge information was given that Daimyos only were permitted to cross the river by this sacred bridge and the cavalcade with ordinary people was relegated to the wooden passage. It is impossible to give any real idea of Nik'ko. Impressive red lacquer temples imbedded in magnificent trees rise one above another as you ascend the mountain. You ascend a wonderful stone staircase of two hundred steps, built in the mountains, which although the work of art yet gives the appearance of having been planted by nature. The plain tomb on the peak of the mountain of granite enclosed with an iron railing with the immense koro (incense burner), candlestick, and vase for flowers, all of bronze, was simplicity itself.

Doctor Murray closed his connection with the Department of Education in January, 1879, receiving the most cordial expressions of respect and esteem from all the officers of the Department, which he reciprocated most earnestly, having in his intimate association with them been deeply impressed with the treatment of courtesy and kindness always shown to him.

He had his final audience with the Emperor in the previous month of December, when His Majesty bestowed upon him the Imperial Japanese Decoration of the Rising Sun of the third order.

After making a tour of Europe Doctor Murray arrived in America September, 1879.

He was immediately sought for as Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of New York State. The acceptance of this important work, for which he was well fitted, took him back to Albany in December of the same year. He established this office on a firm and valuable business working foundation which was lacking when he undertook it. Unfortunately, when his office was moved to the new Capitol, the ventilation being imperfect, his room became impregnated with sewer gas. His health and physique being most perfect it was not until 1886 that he broke down with a severe attack of pachy-meningitis. A long rest and trip to Europe, however, restored him and he carried on his work until the Spring of 1889, when he resigned and took up his residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Proof that the Japanese are a grateful people, not forgetting old friends and faithful service, is shown in a memorial dinner given in Tokyo in 1908, three years after the death of Doctor Murray. To Professor Fujisawa, who fills the chair of Mathematics in the Imperial University in Tokyo, belongs the honor of inaugurating the very unusual idea of honoring the memory of Doctor Murray and his work for Education by a memorial banquet after his death and thirty years after he had left Japan. Professor Fujisawa wrote to Mrs. Murray asking for as complete a list as possible of the Japanese with whom she and Doctor Murray had been associated, both officially and socially while living in Japan. This was a difficult task, so many years having elapsed since their departure. With infinite pains, however, the Professor searched far and near for those still living and his labor of love was crowned with wonderful success.

The following account of this entertainment is taken from the *Japan Times*, Tokyo:

DOCTOR MURRAY MEMORIAL DINNER.

A NOTABLE GATHERING IN TOKYO, ATTENDED BY A HUNDRED
SCHOLARS, PROFESSORS, AND PIONEER EDUCATORS.

[From the Japan "Times," Tokyo, April 23, 1908.]

"Of the various social functions, one that is at once beautiful and ennobling in sentiment, and most appealing to the best side of human nature, is, perhaps, a gathering of people to do posthumous homage to their common friend or perchance benefactor. Of the latter class was the dinner given at the Peers Club on Monday night in memory of the late Dr. David Murray of New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A. The dinner was a complete success in every respect, attended by one hundred scholars, professors, and pioneer educators, among whom were the minister of education, Baron Makino; Prince Iwakura, Marquis Kido, Barons Hamao, Kikuchi, and Takahashi, Professors Yamakawa, Fujisawa, Ambassador Tsudzuki, and others.

"About six o'clock the gathering, having elected Baron Makino to the chair, sat to listen to Professor Fujisawa, who told how the meeting was conceived. Proceeding, he said that when in February, 1904, war broke out with Russia, the world stood 'dumbfounded as to what Japan was going to do next.' As the course of the tide began to be seen the world again wondered as to whence Japan derived her secret of success. 'No doubt, it is the aggregate result of innumerable causes combined and digested. But the world seems to be unanimous in attributing it to that thoroughgoing system of national education, so ably expounded recently by Baron Kikuchi in his London University lectures.' It was the system of which the foundation was laid 'while Doctor Murray was here as adviser to the Department of Education.'

‘But a man,’ continued the speaker, ‘with such large experience in educational matters and gifted with wonderful talent for the organization of educational systems, as Doctor Murray acknowledgedly was, placed in such a position at such a juncture, could not have failed to do the most useful work.’

“It was in June, 1873, that Doctor Murray with Mrs. Murray arrived in Japan, and from that time onward for nearly six years he set his ‘heart and soul to the various tasks entrusted to him by the Japanese Government, such as the carrying out and in some respects remodeling the elementary school system, the outline of which had been drawn before his advent, nourishing the germ of the present Imperial Tokyo University, laying the foundation of women’s education in Japan, which saw its beginning in the establishment of Tokyo Women’s High Normal School,’ and so on. Voluminous reports, prepared and submitted by Doctor Murray, both during his stay here and after his return to America, are still preserved in the archives of the Department of Education, and bear testimony to the intense zeal and diligence with which he devoted himself to the work entrusted to him. Doctor Murray wrote the book entitled ‘Japan’ for the series of the Story of the Nations.

“Doctor and Mrs. Murray left Japan early in 1879, and, after their return to America, Doctor Murray held a most important post in the State University of New York. Mr. Ibuka followed Professor Fujisawa, and told of a visit he recently paid to the widow of Doctor Murray at New Brunswick. One thing which roused a good deal of curiosity was a batch of autographic inscriptions, which, being now in Mrs. Murray’s possession, Mr. Ibuka was asked by the good lady to decipher, and a copy of which he brought home and recited for the benefit of the meeting. The inscriptions happened to be those sent to Doctor Murray on the occasion of a send-off in his honor

about three decades ago, and consisted of poetical effusions by the foremost statesmen and scholars of the day, such as Prince Sanjo, Koin Kido, Toshimichi Okubo, Viscount Tanaka, Marquis Saigo, Baron Hamao, and so on. Overflowing with sentiments of friendship and good wishes, they were all listened to with intense interest.

"The hour for dinner approaching, the chairman next rose and in a brief but pithy speech eulogized the late Doctor Murray, who died at his home on March 6, 1905. In thirty years most people are forgotten by the public, especially when they are dead. Here was Doctor Murray, who came to Japan in the early years of Meiji and whose stay was not so very long, it extending over less than six years. But he, the chairman, and friends were now met to do honor to the memory of the dead. If the act was beautiful in spirit, it bespoke the high appreciation in which the work done by Doctor Murray was held in Japan. Doctor Murray came to Japan when the educational administration of the country was in a state of confusion, or at least in the initial state of reorganization, and he it was who assisted in laying the foundation of the system which had now attained a high phase of completion. The Baron believed that Doctor Murray was one of those Americans whose names would be perpetuated in Japan along with those of Commodore Perry, Townsend Harris, Doctor Verbeck, and others.

"Before closing, the chairman proposed that a vote of thanks be given to Professor Fujisawa, to whom all present owed so much for the success of the gathering. The proposal was, of course, most enthusiastically supported.

"The dining hall was opened at seven, and the feast, which was a most sumptuous one, was thoroughly enjoyed. In due course, Baron Makino proposed the health of Mrs. Murray, and three banzai were given with enthusiasm. Doctor Baelz, who speaks English as if it

were his mother tongue, recalled the days when Doctor Murray and he were living in Kagayashiki. In those days their cottages stood in lots opened up in a grass-grown field, so to say, where they often surprised foxes. It was even the spot where to-day the grand edifices of the highest seat of learning in Japan stand, an institution developed out of the plan of national education laid down by Doctor Murray. After Doctor Baelz's speech the party rose; but before so doing three cheers were given for Professor Fujisawa and the chairman. Adjourning upstairs, the gathering examined a collection of mementos connected with Doctor Murray, and talked well on to midnight, recalling the past.

"In conclusion, Proféssor Fujisawa said: 'Doctor and Mrs. Murray's relations with our countrymen constitute surely one of the innumerable strong fibres which, interwoven together, form that iron bond of friendship bridging the Pacific and uniting the two nations on the opposite shores, as comrades in the noble work of promoting the great message of peace.' "

The Educational Department of Japan also rendered an unusual token of remembrance when in February, 1910, Baron Dairoku Kikuchi came to lecture in New York under the auspices of the Civic Forum.

Baron Kikuchi was President of the Academy of Literature and Science established by Doctor Murray, and was also President of the Kioto University. He was commissioned by the President of the Educational Department to visit Mrs. Murray at New Brunswick and to honor Doctor Murray's memory at his grave with an address in Japanese. He also placed two magnificent wreaths upon his tomb.

It was a unique ceremony, and was witnessed by the Japanese Consul of New York, Doctor Takamine, the

President and Trustees of Rutgers College and relatives and friends of Doctor Murray.

The resolutions authorizing the Baron to pay suitable respects to Doctor Murray follow:

Imperial Academy Resolutions.

At the general meeting of the Teikoku Gakushi In (Imperial Academy), held on the 12th of December, 1909, it was unanimously

“*Resolved*, That, as Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, a member of this Academy and holding the office of president of the same, is about to proceed to America, he shall be instructed to visit, as the representative of this Academy, the grave of the late Dr. David Murray, some time Superintendent of Education in the Department of Education, at whose representation this Academy was established, there to pay proper respects to him.

“Many eminent services rendered to our country by Dr. D. Murray, who was invited to Japan as Superintendent of Education, at the time when the basis of our educational system was not yet firmly established, are well known, and as I [Minister of Education] understand that you are going to visit his grave, representing the Imperial Academy, I request you to act on that occasion also as the representative of the Department of Education, and to pay due respects to him.

“YEITARO KOMATSUBARA.”

The Baron gave a lecture in the Chapel of Rutgers College and was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Murray and at dinner by President Demarest of Rutgers College. An album containing a collection of appropriate photographs was presented to him.

On taking up his residence in New Brunswick Doctor Murray devoted himself to literary work.

Being asked by the Putnams to write for their series

the "Story of Japan," he took infinite pains to verify all that he wrote in this book, which was published in 1894. At the time of his death in 1905 he was preparing to bring this work down to that date. It was a great disappointment to him that he was not able to accomplish it. Viscount Kentaro Kanako, LL.D., however, in recognition of Doctor Murray's services to Japan, made a valuable addition to the book, including the Russo-Japanese War and its diplomatic correspondence.

About 1896 Doctor Murray wrote for the United States Government bureau at Washington the "History of Education in New Jersey."

For the extensive book on the Public Service of the State of New York he contributed that portion relating to the organization and work of the Regents.

While in Rutgers College he published a "Manual on Land Surveying." In 1873 he prepared a popular exposition of the transit of Venus, and in 1874 he aided Professor Davidson and party at Nagasaki at the time of the transit.

He contributed to and edited the "History of Delaware County," New York. For the Philadelphia Centennial he prepared the volume on "Japanese Education," and for the American Historical Association an article giving an account of the "Anti-Rent Episode," an agitation which sprang up in the state of New York about the year 1839, pervading all the counties of the eastern portion of the state where the leasehold system of land tenure prevailed, and lasting six or seven years.

In 1876 he prepared and published a pamphlet and open letter to Congress urging the restoration of the Japanese Indemnity Fund, \$750,000.

"Early History of Queen's College" in 1871.

"The Mission of the Regents of the University of the State of New York" in 1898.

"Development of Modern Education in Japan" for the Union University Quarterly in 1904.

"Handbook of the Grounds and Buildings, Memorials, Portraits and Busts of Rutgers College" in 1904.

He lectured on Japan at Union University in 1897 and at Johns Hopkins University in 1897 and 1899.

He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1863 and that of LL.D from Union and Rutgers Colleges.

Doctor Murray was a man who, wherever his residence might be, made himself felt in the community for good.

He was not a great talker, but the word of encouragement fitly spoken wherever needed, of appreciation of work well done and of counsel to the student was never wanting, as the numerous testimonies since his death give evidence with a most pathetic tenderness. He was a wise, calm, self-reliant man, eminently modest, not elated by success nor disturbed by failure. He gave time and thought more than he could well spare to the tasks of others which devolved upon him, and the days were not long enough for the services which he was ready to undertake in behalf of objects dear to his heart. His motto was "Charity beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

He married in 1867 Martha A. Neilson of New York City, daughter of Edward Henry Neilson; her father having died when she was four years old and her mother in her infancy, she was adopted by her grandfather, Dr. John Neilson.

Doctor Murray was trustee of Union University, Rutgers College and the Albany Academy; Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers, Treasurer of John Wells Memorial Hospital of New Brunswick for ten years, and Secretary and Treasurer of the special Committee of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He executed these latter duties up to March 1st, 1905.

He died March 6th, ending a life of more than fifty years of almost ceaseless activity.

He was a member of the Fort Orange Club while in Albany; the University Club, New York City; the City Club of New Brunswick; President and Counsellor of the Asiatic Society, in Japan; honorary member of the Imperial Educational Society, Tokyo, Japan; a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

His death was observed in Japan by a sketch of his life and work published in the Japanese "Educational Magazine" by Viscount Tanaka, who as Vice-Minister of Education was associated with Doctor Murray throughout his connection with Japan. The Japanese Minister and Peace Commissioner Takahira in a public speech accredited David Murray as the man who laid the foundation of their modern system of education.

Prime Minister Iwakura said at a public dinner "You have opened to us a pathway to the world of knowledge. No longer shall we wander from the true way."

The Japanese Minister at Washington and the Consul General in New York were represented at his funeral, bestowing magnificent wreaths upon his grave.

LETTERS AND TESTIMONIALS
ON THE OCCASION OF DOCTOR
MURRAY'S LEAVING JAPAN

LETTERS AND TESTIMONIALS

ON THE OCCASION OF DOCTOR MURRAY'S
LEAVING JAPAN

Letter from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

“It is now many years since you accepted the invitation of the Department of Education of my Government to enter its service. You have performed your duty with great fidelity and have given important aid to my subjects in the administration of educational affairs. I am therefore greatly pleased with your services and appreciate highly your zeal and ability.”

Letter from His Excellency Saigo Tsukumichi, Minister of Education.

“Tokyo, Japan.

“Mombusho.

“December 18, 1878.

“Dr. David Murray,

“Dear Sir: It is now five and a half years since you accepted the invitation of the Department of Education and entered its service in order to contribute your valuable assistance in managing the Educational Affairs of the country. It is chiefly due to your efficient labors that during this period great improvements in our educational system have been effected and results so remarkable and satisfactory have been attained.

“In view of the approaching close of your period of service, I beg to express to you my sincere thanks for the earnestness and ability with which you have discharged

your duties and to ask your acceptance of the present named in the accompanying paper.

“With high consideration, yours,

“SAIGO TSUKUMICHI,

“Minister of Education.”

His Excellency Vice-Minister of Education Tanaka Fujimaro, now Viscount Tanaka, spoke as follows at a farewell dinner given to Doctor and Mrs. Murray:

“Having the privilege of attending this farewell entertainment given in view of the departure of Doctor and Mrs. Murray for America, I avail myself of this opportunity to express in common with all the ladies and gentlemen here present my sincere wishes for their future happiness and prosperity as well as the deep feeling of respect which this occasion of parting brings to my heart.

“Five and a half years ago Doctor Murray, having accepted the invitation of the Department of Education, entered on his duties the 6th month of the 6th year of Meiji (June, 1873). During the entire term of his engagement without the least interruption he has been busily occupied with his duties in connection with educational matters which he has fulfilled in the most faithful and efficient manner. It gives me great pleasure to testify to his courtesy and promptness in furnishing information when consulted and in advising the affairs of the Department.

“It will be interesting if I enumerate some of the most conspicuous results of our educational progress accomplished during his term of service.

“First, I will mention the development of the Tokyo University, which from a small beginning in 1873 has been brought to its present efficient condition, and thus the foundation laid for higher education in our country. That the establishment of the female normal school and

of the Kindergarten has been accomplished and thus female education has received a great impulse and the training of small children has been introduced. An educational museum has been established and a great variety of valuable and instructive material collected, and the means thus provided for showing our people the educational methods of other countries.

“Besides all this I must not omit to mention the fact that the establishment and improvement of the regulations in regard to courses of study in our schools and colleges under the control of the Department have been mostly effected through his co-operation.

“In regard to the intercourse so long maintained between Doctor Murray and myself, I can only say that both in official and private relations it has always been most satisfactory. His mild and graceful speech has left behind in my heart pleasing impressions, and I cannot but think that he, too, after he has left our country, will often dream of our labors in behalf of education here. As for me, the recollection of his smiling face will never be forgotten.

“I will conclude my remarks by saying that the brilliant results that he has attained in his service here will long continue to be felt in their influence on our literary and scholastic interest. They will shine in our Oriental Empire with the same brilliancy as the splendid decoration His Majesty the Emperor has bestowed on him for his special services and which to-night he wears.

“And one of the most notable and gratifying facts in our educational history, a fact which will be perpetual in its importance and in our grateful remembrance, is the career we have met to signalize and celebrate to-night.”

Mr. Nomura, now Baron Nomura, Chief of Bureau, spoke as follows:

“Having been invited to join in this farewell banquet to Doctor Murray, I desire to say a few words. My connection with him has been not merely the constant transaction of official business, but has long passed into personal and private friendship. The great value of Doctor Murray’s services to education in our country has already been referred to by the Minister and Vice-Minister of Education, and I need not say more. But I have been associated with him in the same Bureau for many years. I have had better opportunities than any others in the Department to observe both his earnest devotion to his duties and his kind and amiable character. I do not think that he has ever wasted even a single minute. He has always been busy and always ready in the most obliging and satisfactory manner to give his assistance. I confess my great obligations to him in all the matters of educational business. I know not how to express my regret at his departure from our country. I feel as deeply as if I were called upon to part with an honored teacher or a dear father. I hear that he is to take a journey through India, Egypt and Europe to his home in America, and may be exposed to heat and fatigue. May he therefore take care of his health.”

“Dr. David Murray:

“In accordance with the request of the Minister of Education you have kindly aided him by suggestions and advice in regard to the building for an Observatory. The Observatory is now complete and in all respects satisfactory. I beg to express to you our sincere grati-

tude for your assistance and send to you in token of our appreciation the articles enumerated in the accompanying paper.

“Trusting that you will accept these,

“I am, Yours Respectfully,

“H. KATO,

“President of the Tokyo University.

“19th day of the 9th month of the 11th year of Meiji.” (1878.)

“Tokyo Daigaku (University of Tokyo).

“Tokyo, Japan, December 23, 2538 (1878).

“Doctor Murray,

“Dear Sir: I cannot help taking occasion to express our gratitude for the services you have kindly rendered in regard to instruction in this University while you have been in the service of the Department of Education. I am conscious of the great benefits you have thereby conferred on this Institution.

“As you are about to return home I take this opportunity to send you as a sign of our appreciation of your services the articles enumerated in the accompanying paper.

“Yours Respectfully,

“H. KATO,

“Sori of the Departments of Law, Science and Literature, Tokio Daigaku.”

The following diplomatic notice of Doctor Murray's departure from Japan was taken by the Chargé d' Affaires of the United States in Japan.

“United States Legation,

“Japan,

“Tokyo, December 23, 1878.

“Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,

“Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

“On the 18th instant Dr. David Murray, the American gentleman who has acted for the past five years in the capacity of Adviser to the Japanese Department of Education, received from His Majesty the Emperor the decoration of the third-class of the Order of Merit, and from the Department of Education a present of two thousand yen. Doctor Murray's engagement has terminated and he is about to return to the United States. The marks of distinction conferred on him by the Japanese Government, well deserved as they are, are as gratifying to his countrymen in Japan as they must be to himself. No foreigner in the service of the Government has had a nobler field than he, and none, I am sure, have acquitted themselves more creditably.

“The advance of education in this empire within the past five years has been one of the most encouraging signs of the progress of Japan. Not only is this true of the training in the colleges of this and other cities of large numbers of students in the sciences, professions and foreign languages, but also of the general diffusion of knowledge by the systematization of primary education and the establishment of normal schools in all parts of the country. The attention paid to bettering the condition of the women of Japan by establishing institutions for their higher education, is not the least noticeable feature of the work done by the Department of Education during Doctor Murray's term of service. In this,

as in other directions, the officials of that department cordially acknowledge their obligations to his trained knowledge and intelligent advice.

“I have the honor to be, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“D. W. STEVENS.”

The *Tokyo Times*, the leading foreign paper in Japan, in a notice of Doctor Murray's departure, says:

“During his extended residence here Doctor Murray enjoyed a degree of regard, and held a position of influence which has been surpassed by no foreigner of any nationality.”

Speech of Judge Bingham, American Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, at the banquet given to Doctor Murray, October 4th, 1875, at the College of the Educational Department, Tokyo, Japan:

“Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I pray you to accept my thanks for your kind expressions of regard to the President of the United States and also to myself. It has given me pleasure to witness on this and other occasions the courtesies which you have been pleased to extend to your special guest, my countryman, Doctor Murray.

“That gentleman has been successfully engaged in the work of organizing in your midst a thorough system of general education for all the children of His Majesty's Empire, by which this people may become possessed of that knowledge which is power, which is the strength of nations and the safety of men—mightier than armies—mightier than navies—in that it enables individual and collective man, the citizen and the State to lay all the

elements of external nature under contribution and make them minister to their wants and comforts.

"This work, happily begun by my distinguished friend under favor of His Majesty and with the aid of His Majesty's Ministers, is worthy of your best endeavors, and will in its faithful prosecution tax the best powers of the human intellect.

"In the efforts of the Empire to attain to the highest civilization of this time, the foremost civilization of any time within the range of human history, Japan has no more sincere friend than the United States of America. Being the first to bring Japan into friendly treaty relations with the western world, the United States will be the last to seek by any means to weaken this people in the family of nations or to lay hands upon any part of their fair and beautiful domain. By the ordinances of nature, Japan now and for evermore has the commerce of the East and half the population of the West, including Europe and America, North and South.

"As the representative of the United States of America, I but echo the wishes of my people and their President when I say that I trust that the growing Empire of the East may become one of the foremost of nations, and that prosperity may attend His Majesty of Japan and all the people of Japan."

LETTERS AND TESTIMONIALS
ON THE OCCASION OF DOCTOR
MURRAY'S DEATH

LETTERS AND TESTIMONIALS

ON THE OCCASION OF DOCTOR
MURRAY'S DEATH

Telegram.

“Washington, March 8th, 1905.

“To President Scott,

“Rutgers College:

“I learn with profound sorrow of the death of Dr. David Murray, who not only rendered so important service for the education of Japanese people, but exhibited so vivid interest in the progress and welfare of our people. Please convey to his family the expression of my deep condolence and heartfelt sympathy.

“Consul General Uchida is asked to represent me at his funeral.

“KOGORO TAKAHIRA,

“Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan.”

“June 6, 1905.

Words of Condolence.

“Dr. David Murray, honorary member of the Imperial Society of Education, was the adviser to the Imperial Department of Education when first the system of education for the present era of Meiji was organized.

“The educational progress so far achieved in this country is the result of his energy and enthusiasm in then suggesting many plans and schemes to the authorities with such zeal and ardor. Moreover, after the expiration of his term of service and his return to his own country, his lectures on the history of Japanese

education at Johns Hopkins University and his works on the history of Japan were worthy and successful means of letting foreigners know the real condition of Japanese civilization.

"The benefits we thus obtained are manifold, and we are deeply grieved to know that he is now gone forever. We, with the greatest sympathy, offer this letter of condolence to the bereaved.

"SHINJI TSUJI,

"President of the Imperial Society of Education,
Tokyo, Japan."

HIS RELATIONS TO RUTGERS COLLEGE

BY AUSTIN SCOTT, PH.D., LL.D.

During a third of the years of his life Doctor Murray served the interests of Rutgers College. Every record which mentions his name, whether in the books of minutes of the Faculty or of the Trustees or in *The Targum*, the students' publication, testifies to the nobility of his character, the fidelity and success of his service and the affectionate regard in which he was held. "Doctor Murray," say the students in March, 1873, "during ten years of vigorous and successful labor in this institution has shown himself to be a most excellent instructor and an admirable disciplinarian." "No more responsible trust could be committed to one man than the one to which the Mikado has called our beloved professor." On this same occasion, in January, the Faculty unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Our associate, Prof. David Murray, having received an appointment as Counseling Director of the Department of Educational Affairs in the Empire of Japan, which he desires to accept, we would respectfully ask the Board of Trustees to grant him leave of absence from his duties in Rutgers College, rather than accept his resignation. Professor Murray has been a member of this Faculty for ten years, during the whole of which time he has not been absent a day from his duties in college, but has always been the punctual, laborious, accomplished and successful teacher. He has endeared himself to us all, and we look upon his departure from us as a loss to ourselves and to the college;

but the office to which he is called is one of such superior honor and usefulness that we cannot urge his giving it up without further examination. We ask for him this leave of absence, so that should he desire to return he may find his place still open and friends ready to welcome him back."

The suggestion was followed by the Trustees, who declined to accept the resignation, offering him a leave of absence instead; but after three years, as his stay in Japan was likely to be continued for several years longer, the repeated request was granted and the resignation reluctantly accepted, "with the hope that on his permanent return home his close relations to the College may be renewed." This hope was realized.

The Board of Trustees, in noting the death of David Murray, LL.D., member of the Board, and lately its Secretary, passed the following minute:

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

"The death of Dr. David Murray, on the day preceding the last meeting of the Trustees, ended a most distinguished and useful life. He had been a member of this Board for thirteen years, having been elected March 1st, 1892, and he was its efficient Secretary from October, 1898, till he relinquished that office in October, 1904. His entire life was devoted to the work of education, first as a teacher and afterward as an organizer of schools and an authority on educational methods. On his graduation from Union College, in 1852, he became an instructor in the Albany Academy, and was Principal of that institution from 1857 to 1863. During the following ten years he filled with eminent efficiency and success the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in this college, which he resigned in 1873, in order to undertake, at the

invitation of the Japanese Government, the work of organizing a system of public instruction in that empire. This unusual and important task he performed with signal ability. It is not too much to say that the Japanese nation owes its recent extraordinary development in no small degree to the modest American scholar who aided in establishing its excellent system of education. The obligation has been amply and repeatedly recognized by both Government and people.

“On his return, after six years, to this country, Doctor Murray was made Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. He retired from that position by reason of a severe illness in 1889, and passed the remaining years of his life in this city, engaged in literary and other labors, for which he was peculiarly fitted by his character and experience. His services to this institution have been various and constant. All his work was done with a beautiful thoroughness and accuracy, and his spirit was so modest and genial that it was a delight to be associated with him. He was a man of broad views, of sound judgment, of a refined and charming courtesy and of the highest Christian principle. His work as an educator and an author will live after him; he will be sadly missed in the Church and the community, and his memory will long be cherished in Japan as well as in this country as that of a rare Christian scholar and gentleman.

“Doctor Murray received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1863; and that of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1873, and from Union College in 1874.

“The Trustees adopt this minute not merely as a formal acknowledgment of his services to this College, but as an expression of their personal regard for their

late associate and of their sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

“Rutgers College, New Brunswick, March 18th, 1905.

“EDWARD B. COE,

“AUSTIN SCOTT,

“JOHN B. DRURY,

“HENRY L. JANEWAY,

“J. PRESTON SEARLE.”

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT

DR. AUSTIN SCOTT

“Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: On behalf of Mrs. Murray I am to offer to you the gift of this portrait of Dr. David Murray. I bespeak your grateful acceptance, for I consider it no mean distinction for our College, that it may be placed among the treasures which you hold in trust.

“Had the gracious giver chosen to bestow this gift on that college from which Doctor Murray received his first degree, whose interests were dear to him, and which he also served for years in his place on its governing board, the act would have met with ready and general approval. At Union College he was ‘the best student, the best scholar, the best fellow, the best man’ of his day there in the early fifties—such is the tribute of his college mate and friend, Mr. Brownell.

“Had this portrait been placed in the hands of the Regents of the great State of New York, to commemorate his services as secretary of that important board of education, no one could have cavilled, for in that office he was ‘bulwark, pilot and friend.’ As one of his contemporaries has testified,—‘there was no regent that did not make him mentor and guide; there was no experienced regent that did not lean upon him with absolute confidence.’

“Our neighbors of the Theological Seminary on yonder hill, out of the abundance of their gratitude, that ‘he gave in his riper years so much of his best to the school of the Prophets of the church he loved,’ would have welcomed this gift.

“We may be sure that the Imperial Government of Japan, with that perfect courtesy, which is a national

characteristic, would have received with joy this portrait of the man, whose memory it honors, as of one who did so much to make that realm a giant among the nations. The evidence of the appreciative good will of its Emperor has been skilfully depicted by the artist in his portrayal of the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun which is here shown hanging on the breast.

“But it is to our College, whose interest Doctor Murray served, as professor and trustee, for a third of the years of his life, that this favor has come. I charge you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, by the tenderness you feel for his memory, by the honor you would pay to services unstintedly given from the highest motives and with the utmost of zeal, fidelity and wisdom, by respect that you owe to the generous giver, who shared his noblest purposes and his flawless life, that you guard well this gift. Make for it a distinguished place upon the wall of this Chapel, where hang the portraits of those worthies, who in their respective generations and in their several relations to this dear College, have inspired its members, its students, alumni, teachers, governors, friends, with the noblest purposes which this mortal life can hold.”

Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers College, June 19th, 1907.

DOCTOR MURRAY AND THE NEW BRUNSWICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BY PROF. J. PRESTON SEARLE, D.D.

Dr. David Murray was elected by the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, in 1895, a member of its Standing Committee on Seminary Grounds and Property at New Brunswick, N. J., to fill an unexpired term. He was re-elected for a full term of five years in 1899, and again in 1904. In 1900, on the death of Mr. Frederick T. Kirk, he was chosen by the Committee as its Secretary and Treasurer, holding this double office until his death. In the same year he was also chosen a representative of the Standing Committee upon General Synod's Special Committee on the Finances of the Seminary.

This is the technical record of his official relationship to the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, but it is a very imperfect index to the quantity, variety and value of his services to the institution. The work of the Standing Committee is complicated, the funds the income of which it administers are many, and its responsibilities beside its financial ones are great. With a wide experience on both the business and personal sides of the work of education, he brought a naturally accurate judgment, highly trained, to the solution of the many problems of finance and control which confronted the Standing Committee a decade ago and which are ever recurring. He also brought a genial spirit, an unfailing sense of kindly humor, and the sweet influence of a matured Christian courtesy into our counsels. At every point and in manifold ways he was a helper whose wisdom was revered and whose companionship was prized. He devised a new

system of keeping the various accounts which is pronounced admirable by experts, and the clearness of which facilitates constantly the work of the Committee. He wrought well and abidingly in other directions for the student, the teacher and the institution.

His last appearance outside his home was at one of our meetings. The hand of death was upon him and the shadow of impending loss was on our hearts, but his own courage and cheer made the hour one to which we can look back with thankfulness.

Doctor Murray's work in other and very different educational fields, in Albany, in Rutgers College, in Japan, was large and broad, at some points absolutely unique, and in respect of results simply beyond measure, and we of the Seminary will ever rejoice that in his ripest years he could and did give so much of his best to the School of the Prophets of the Church he loved.

Extract from the Minutes of General Synod's Standing Committee on Seminary Grounds and Property, April 11th, 1895.

"David Murray was born of Scotch ancestry October 15, 1830, at Bovina, Delaware County, New York. He graduated from Union College in 1852. From 1857 to 1863 he was Principal of the Albany Academy, and from 1863 to 1873 he was Professor of Mathematics in Rutgers College, where he came into the twofold relationship of teacher and friend with many of the present graduates of this Seminary, for which they will always be grateful. In 1873 he was called to be Adviser to the Minister of Education of Japan. This position he filled during the organization of the educational system of the Empire. His part in molding, through this system, the modern Japanese civilization is simply beyond our power to measure. A unique opportunity, bringing with it stupendous responsibility, was modestly but promptly and

effectively met by him, and ages bid fair to exhaust themselves before all the broad, rich harvest of his sowing shall be gathered in.

“Returning from Japan in 1879, he served as Secretary of the Regents of the State of New York until 1889. The remaining years of his life were spent in this city in literary pursuits and in the service of various public institutions, of which this Seminary was one.

“He became a member of the Standing Committee in 1895, and on the death of Mr. Frederick T. Kirk, in 1899, its Secretary and Treasurer. For the last five years also he represented this Committee on General Synod’s Special Committee on the Finances of the Seminary.

“In all these relations he was faithful, energetic, and wise; devoting to the service of the institution much valuable time, a rare equipment of combined accuracy in detail and breadth of view, and the large wealth of his varied experience.

“He passed to the higher service of the Lord he loved, March 6, 1905.

“As a Committee we shall miss the efficient officer, and each one of us personally, the genial and cherished friend and the consecrated Christian brother.

(Signed) “J. PRESTON SEARLE,
“W. H. S. DEMAREST,
“JOHN S. BUSSING,
“*Committee.*”

PHI BETA KAPPA

“April 6, 1905.

“Mrs. David Murray.

“Dear Madam :—

“At the last regular meeting of the Rutgers Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the following minute was adopted by the society and I was charged with the duty of sending you a copy :

“ ‘This Society has learned with profound sorrow of the death of its last surviving founder, Professor David Murray, LL.D. It was during the period of Doctor Murray’s active service in the Faculty of the College and largely as the result of his interested endeavors that this chapter was founded. Ever since those days his devotion to the interests and objects of our Society has been unflagging.

“ ‘We feel greatly afflicted at the announcement of his decease, personally bereaved at the departure from earthly circles of one whom all so greatly loved, and conscious of a great loss to the Society in its meetings and its general work.

“ ‘We venture to convey to Mrs. Murray our deep sympathy in her great loss.’

“F. C. VAN DYCK,

“H. D’B MULFORD,

“*Committee.*”

HISTORICAL CLUB

"The New Brunswick Historical Club sustains a grievous loss in the death of David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D., which occurred on the 6th of March, and the members of this Club desire to place in their permanent records their profound sense of this loss to them personally and to the various activities of the Association.

"Doctor Murray was the last of the founders of the Club remaining in its recent membership. He was its first president and lately held that office; he was always zealous and active in promoting its interests. He was wise and kindly; he was well trained and most useful, whether in the discharge of the large and responsible duties connected with the organization of the educational system of Japan, or of those resting upon him as Secretary of the Board of Regents of New York, or as Professor in Rutgers College or Secretary of its Board of Trustees, or as member and officer in many ecclesiastical and charitable societies.

"He was a man whom all his fellow citizens, in Albany for many years and in New Brunswick during his later life, counted it a privilege to honor. A lover of truth and devoted and painstaking in its service, he worked unstintedly and successfully in various fields of historic research and published the results of his labors in books and monographs for which this Club and all students of history owe to his memory a great debt.

"A clear and far shining light has been withdrawn from our sight, but we feel that it is still unquenched.

"For the Historical Club,

"AUSTIN SCOTT,

"JOHN B. DRURY,

"WM. H. BENEDICT,

"Committee."

JOHN WELLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

“At the regular meeting of the Directors held November 22, 1904, Doctor Murray, in a communication to the Board, said: ‘I have now served ten years as Treasurer of John Wells Memorial Hospital.’ After expressing the great satisfaction he had had ‘in sharing in the management of this most useful and valuable charity,’ he concluded: ‘I now beg to notify the Board of Directors that it will not be possible for me to continue in this office longer than during the present fiscal year, which ends in March, 1905.’

“These sadly prophetic words, received with regret, foreshadowed the end which came March 6, 1905.

“Doctor Murray was elected a Director April 18, 1890, and had therefore served as a member of the Board for fifteen years. October 1, 1894, he was elected Treasurer, a position he continued to fill till death. The members of the Board desire to place on their records their appreciation of the great and varied service he heartily gave to the Hospital during all these years.

“He brought to this work the same high and noble qualities that had distinguished him in other places of great usefulness and responsibility. A reading of the minutes of the Board will show that Doctor Murray took a large part in the development and management of the institution, both as Director and as Treasurer. His faculty for organization, his wide experience and sound judgment, often determined the plans pursued, and his watchfulness of its interests led to many fruitful suggestions which it was the pleasure of the Board to adopt.

“He was unaffected, sincere and earnest; a gentleman and a scholar in the best sense of the words. Although his widely-known work in the cause of education in his own country and in Japan had entitled him to rest

and leisure, he gladly devoted his time and energy to the Hospital, and in other important relations.

“His influence is ineffaceably impressed upon the work of the Hospital; and the memory of his virtues will be cherished by the Hospital and its friends.

“The Directors feel that in his death they have lost a beloved colleague, and that the Hospital has lost a useful friend and benefactor who cannot be replaced.

“They tender their sympathy to his widow in her bereavement.

“*Resolved*, That this memorial minute be published in the daily papers of this city, and that a copy suitably engrossed be presented to his widow.

(Signed)

“JOHN N. CARPENDER, *President*.

“R. W. PRENTISS, *Secretary*.”

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Extract from the Journal of a meeting of the Board of Regents, held at the Capitol on December 14, 1905.

“We shall at best now do but very tardy justice to another and a very conspicuous former Secretary of the Board of Regents, Dr. David Murray, who died at his home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on March 6, 1905. Born at Bovina, Delaware County, N. Y., on October 15, 1830, he graduated at Union College in the class of 1852. He became principal of the Albany Academy in 1857 and retired from this position in 1863 to accept the Professorship of Mathematics at Rutgers. In 1872 upon the request of the Japanese Empire he was designated by the Government of the United States to proceed to Japan and lay the foundations of the educational system of the people who have since developed such marked intellectual and industrial capacity and who in recent years have shown such striking forcefulness in war. Doctor Murray went to Japan in the spring of 1873 and performed his great task there with conspicuous acceptability. Soon after his return to the United States, in 1879, he was invited to the Secretaryship of the Board of Regents. He held this office from 1880 to 1889 inclusive. His appointment was an extremely fortunate one for all of the interests under the care of the Regents. He was the father of the academic examination system. He hoped that the system might uplift the scholarship and standing of the secondary schools as it has done, but he never anticipated or expected that it would go to the lengths that it has gone in shaping the curriculum and determining the policy of those schools. He did distinctly plan that the examination system should be the means of procuring State aid to the secondary schools and in this he was successful

beyond his highest expectations. Aside from initiating this conspicuous movement in the educational affairs of the State, Doctor Murray was at all times thoughtful, incisive and efficient in the service of the Board. He was a gentleman of the highest grade, a scholar of ripe and varied learning, a writer of charming accomplishments, and an administrator who was quiet, steady, balanced, persistent, and altogether successful in getting important things done.

“We must look back upon his service to the Board and to the State with respect and we may express our regard for his beautiful and attractive character, and our sympathy for his devoted and afflicted wife, with all appropriateness.”

On motion of Regent Smith:

Voted, Unanimously in a rising vote by the Board, that the statement of the Commissioner of Education, concerning the death of Dr. David Murray, be made the expression of the Board of Regents and with his portrait be inserted in the journal of proceedings.

A. S. DRAPER, *Commissioner of Education*.

Tribute by the Hon. St. Clair McKelway, LL.D., L.H.D., D.C.L., Chancellor of the University of the State of New York:

“Doctor Murray returned to Albany in December, 1879. I went to Albany mid-August, 1879, to become editor of the *Argus* newspaper. To that city I was then a stranger. But I learned of Doctor Murray’s successful headship of the Albany Academy, of his fine service in Rutgers College, and of his unique success in laying the foundation of public education in the Empire of Japan. So when Doctor Murray returned to Albany, in 1879, to become Secretary of the Board of Regents, I had learned much of him, and was able to express the public satisfac-

tion upon his return. A distinguished Albanian, Robert H. Pruyn, had been United States Minister to Japan and had known Doctor Murray well. Albany was, therefore, no stranger to him, and as the study of Albany had become my duty and as Mr. Pruyn was my friend, Doctor Murray's career and character were not unknown to me.

"My first association with Doctor Murray was in the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School in Albany. He sat in that Board while Secretary of the Board of Regents. I was chairman of the Committee in charge of the construction of the new buildings for the school. They were large and costly, but we were able to keep within the appropriation and to create a precedent, when we returned to the State some of the money we might have spent. Doctor Murray took great pride and pleasure in making that possible. In 1883, being elected a Regent myself, I came into even closer relations with Doctor Murray. There was no new Regent that did not make him his mentor and guide. There was no experienced Regent who did not lean upon him with absolute confidence. He was bulwark, pilot, and friend.

"He had the respect and love of every Regent. When he felt constrained to resign the Secretaryship to conserve his overworked strength, we realized that the State had lost an educational leader whose experience, judgment and character made him an ideal official. The Board erred when it at all departed from the course and the spirit which Doctor Murray illustrated, and it repaired the error when it returned to the path he had marked out.

"The subsequent service of Doctor Murray to learning and to history was rendered in New Brunswick. With that I was only generally acquainted.

"But I see by the records of educational work and of the literature of education that it was a high and fine service. He wrought his character into his life and he

wrought his life into the forces of learning and of uplift. His was the honor that comes to the doers of first things that ought to be done. He opened up Japan to education. That was greater than opening it up to trade, although the leveling of barriers to intercourse cleared the way for knowledge, for civilization, for culture and for ordered freedom. He raised the Albany Academy from feebleness to solvency, and from a narrow to a broad relation to teaching. As executive officer of the Board of Regents he put that establishment on the path of the great educational, examinational, scientific and library work which has since been expanded to common schools as well as over the institutions of academic, collegiate, university and professional culture. I was glad to learn when I last met him quite a year ago, that his benign activities and his great judicial faculties were at their best in causes worthy of them, valuable to the race and dear to him.

“His knowledge was large. His habit of study was constant. His sense of duty was profound. The inroads he made on stored learning were always motived on the purpose to put that learning at the service of the race. The balance of his great qualities was as marked as the strength and value of the qualities themselves. He loved his country. He honored the State. He loved his fellow men, and he was never disobedient unto the heavenly duty and the heavenly vision of service, faith and human help and hope.”

STATE OF NEW YORK
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

“Albany, June 12, 1905.

“Mrs. David Murray,

“New Brunswick, New Jersey.

“My dear Mrs. Murray:

“I thank you very much for remembering me with the pamphlet in memory of your gentle and distinguished husband. No man whom it has been my fortune to know commanded a larger measure of my esteem and respect. I remember him first when I entered the Albany Academy just as he was about to leave, in 1863. He was an attractive and useful principal of the Academy, but there was larger educational work for him to do. He did the larger work and in a way which commanded the respect of the world. It was my good fortune to be associated with him at some points in the doing of that work, and always with an irresistible feeling of obligation to him. His service as Secretary of the Board of Regents of this state was distinct and must always endure. It would have been better for the state if he had remained in its service to the end of his life.

“I would like to know if you have, or if there is in existence, an oil portrait of Doctor Murray which seems satisfactory to you. We should have such a portrait in the Department, and I will thank you for any assistance which may enable us to procure one.

“With sentiments of esteem and best wishes for your good health, and with deep sympathy for you in your irreparable loss, I am,

“Most sincerely yours,

“A. S. DRAPER,
“*Commissioner.*”

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STUDENT

THE REV. JOSEPH R. DURYEE, D.D.

My introduction to Doctor Murray's classroom was at the beginning of my sophomore year in 1871. Our class,—we had no Scientific section—numbered about sixty men, and was regarded by the college authorities as the most unruly in a generation. On this account we had been divided and only a part came under Doctor Murray's instruction. The unwritten law of the class was that we must duly measure the capacity of each new professor to maintain order. The first day was a prelude, the second witnessed a conflict of authority, and some of our boys were past masters of the art of unsettling classroom equilibrium. It took us but ten minutes to discover that Doctor Murray was both master of that situation, and of our subsequent behavior. What astonished us all was the perfect ease and courtesy with which he made us understand that order and close attention to work were necessities in his room.

The next immediate lesson we learned from him was candor and good faith. In those days "cribbing" was generally practiced;—we found that this was a worse than useless expedient. It was said of Doctor Benson, Headmaster of Wellington, that it was a real treat to see the zealous satisfaction with which the future Archbishop of Canterbury chastised the boy found out in a lie. Of course we saw nothing of this in Doctor Murray, but he had his own way of correction, and it was both heartily administered and completely effective. What was most remarkable was that in doing this he never lost his poise. His tone was quiet, his manner gentle; no one ever saw him angry or even ruffled, and still he

disarmed the most refractory. He rode with a light hand, but we knew that the rein was always there, and after a few days he never needed to even tighten it. In this same way he corrected other faults. I do not think that Doctor Murray needed to study to bring his own moral influence to bear on our characters,—he did this unconsciously. And the boys could not help responding to this quiet but tense call of a master mind to follow him. His approval of us became our standard. We felt it was a great privilege to be numbered among his students. Doubtless his peers valued his urbanity and natural kindness,—we grew to glory in him.

Of course boys of eighteen years of age are incapable of fully measuring the value of such a teacher, but I know we did our best to win his approval.

As to his methods of teaching, I can only generalize. Doctor Murray certainly possessed what was then a rare art: he knew how to develop in his pupils the power of clear thinking for themselves. His explanations of difficult problems in physics always led us to set about solving them for ourselves. To me it is a real regret that this first course with him lasted only one term. Even this brief influence told strongly in my understanding of the great natural forces in the world. To-day I can recall how careful he was to make us realize how many secrets still undiscovered waited for our search.

It was in the realm of higher mathematics that Doctor Murray was, I think, at his best as a teacher. Only about a dozen of us elected Calculus at the beginning of our junior year, and this solely because we wished to study under our favorite professor. Hitherto our mathematical instruction had been most superficial, and we had no sense whatever of the depths before us.

It was then that the genius of Doctor Murray was

displayed. He inspired us to really feel that a complete understanding of McLaren's and Taylor's Theorems was the only true basis of a sound education. In less than a month they were as clear to us as the rule of three. Later on we engaged in field work, and had we only had the sense to follow it up some of us would have become famous engineers. How Doctor Murray was able to keep our enthusiasm a constant quantity is impossible to explain, probably he could not do this himself, but he certainly possessed the power of imparting analytical method to our work, and making us feel that we were equal to the hardest task. Probably the secret of his ability lay in his own complete absorption in the work in hand,—while it was going on he had eyes and attention for nothing else.

Even callow youth appreciate such self-surrender, especially when they know it is all for them. So we gave back to him the best we had. It was said of Edward Bowen, of Harrow, by one of his best pupils: "If he takes a lesson he makes you work twice as hard as other masters, but you like it twice as much, and you learn far more." With a grateful sense of obligation I can now say the same of Doctor Murray.

It is vain to attempt to estimate the influence of such a teacher on the after-life of his pupils. But it must be as deep and long as their lives. And so for others as well as myself I thank God for having been permitted to feel the power of his consecrated life. I know also that in this brief and broken statement I have only touched on one side of his character; and that the hours in which he was most winning and attractive were those when he unconsciously drew aside the veil from the inner shrine, and one really saw how good he was.

The living voice is silent now, but the power of an

endless life, displayed in his blameless manhood, and noble views of truth, can never cease.

“So others shall
Take patience, labor, to their heart and hand,
From thy hand, and thy heart, and thy brave cheer,
And God’s grace fructify through thee to all.”

TRIBUTE FROM HIS CLASSMATE

S. B. BROWNELL, ESQ.

Doctor Murray was a junior at Union College, and well established in college life when I first knew him, and had already become the acknowledged leader of college society, whom everyone regarded as easily first in all that goes to make a man attractive and distinguished in the college world. His was the personal influence which flows from the union of genuine courtesy with quiet and composed self-control, and a warm and genial interest in his fellows. Every one carried to him any question of doubt or trouble with confidence in his sympathy and wisdom, and reliance on his advice and counsel. His example and influence were always on the side of right, and he seemed never to be at fault or even to make a mistake.

He was president of the principal literary and debating societies, and president of his class at its meetings and other functions.

His recitations and class exercises were always perfect—for to a natural ability he added an industrious and conscientious preparation which never failed him in the acquisition or expression of his knowledge.

With the admiration and affection of the students he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the faculty, and won all the dignities and honors of college. President Nott had no fancy for prizes, and in our day none were offered, except such as were common for all—like an election to Phi Beta Kappa, which was a college honor, and which he won.

At graduation he was one of the commencement orators.

His attainments in language were broad and accurate, and his translations easy and elegant.

In mathematics his acquirements were profound and extensive.

In physical science (and such studies were highly specialized in our college in those days) he made rapid and creditable progress, and in engineering and philosophy he took a high stand.

Indeed, his whole course of college study was rounded out by fulness and exactness which were his chief characteristics. Had there been a prize for the best student,—the best scholar,—the best fellow,—the best man in college, I am sure he would have carried it off by the unanimous ballot of president, faculty and students.

Personally, in my college days I thought him the most winning and attractive man in college, and of him, more than any other, I cherished the belief that he would fill a most useful and distinguished sphere in life: an augury which the event has happily fulfilled.

To him his classmates owe much for an example and influence which has worked for good these many years.

Every position he has held has been worthily filled. His performance of the duties of the headship of the Academy at Albany; the Professorship at Rutgers; the office of educational counsellor to the Emperor of Japan and his people; the Secretaryship of the University of the State of New York, attests the versatility of his gifts and the variety of his accomplishments and the diligence of his application.

It seems out of place to praise him for negative virtues—to say that he was without fault—*Sans peur et sans reproche*.

In college and since, it is not too much to describe him with Horace,

“Justum et tenacem propositi virum,”

and to say of him with the older poet—“Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings. He shall not stand before mean men.”

[*The Christian Intelligencer*, April, 1905.]

DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

BY THE REV. CHARLES E. HART, D.D.

At a time when the public mind, amazed at the marvelous achievements of Japan, and awakened to inquiry as to the causes and influences which have brought this nation to the front, it was most significant of their fine courtesy that the Japanese Minister and Consul-General, in the person of their representative, Mr. Nagai, attended the funeral service of Dr. David Murray and placed upon his bier their beautiful floral tributes, recognizing in a message to Mrs. Murray the eminent part her husband had taken in the organization and establishment of their system of education. For this service no man was better qualified both by his personality and training than Doctor Murray. He was a profound student of the systems of education, a master of the methods, and accomplished in the practice. The names of Verbeck and Murray are imperishably enshrined in the history of the education and development of the Japanese nation.

Doctor Murray was born of Scotch parentage at Bovina, near Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., October 15, 1830, and reared in a home the character and influence of which is seen in his own career and in that of his brother, who became Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He was sent to Union College, from which he was graduated in 1852. He at once entered upon his career as educator, and was made instructor in mathematics in the Albany Academy from 1852 to 1857, when he was promoted to the headship of the institution, which he filled for the next six years, developing his power to command, to attach and to quicken the minds of the youth who came under his care.

From Albany he was called in 1863 to Rutgers College, to become professor of mathematics and astronomy. His impression upon the students was instantaneous and profound. He gave to his chair great dignity and power, and made mathematics and astronomy an intellectual discipline, and by his personality a moral training in character and manhood. He married, December 23, 1867, Martha A. Neilson, of the family of the Revolutionary patriot of that name. Their home, whether in New Brunswick, Japan or Albany, became the center of an elegant and gracious hospitality. He supported, wherever he went, the highest interests of the community, and commanded universal esteem and affection by his wisdom and engaging personality. Among his works he organized and was the first President of the Historical Club and Y. M. C. A. of his home city.

In 1873 the Japanese Government, in its search for an adviser in the foundation of a system of public education, was directed to Doctor Murray as eminently qualified by his high attainments and wisdom, and he was appointed "Adviser to the Imperial Minister of Education." He accepted the appointment and went to Japan, spending the period from 1873 to 1879 elaborating and establishing the system of public instruction in the service of the Imperial Ministry, returning once to the United States at the Centennial Exposition, to make collections for the Educational Museum of Japan. His relations to the Imperial Government were cordial, his acquaintance and intercourse wide and influential, and his work so satisfactory that he was decorated by the Emperor with the Order of the Rising Sun. No man of that period had finer opportunities for the study of Japanese society and customs, or was better qualified to write the "History of Japan," in Putnam's series of "The Stories of the Nations." It is a matter of regret that he did not live to

complete the revision, with which he had been occupied, to include the issues of the present war with Russia.

In 1879 he returned from Japan to become Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. He again made his home in Albany, where he spent the next ten years in the wise and efficient administration of his important office, and in valued service in the public and social interests of the city. No citizen was more loved and revered in Albany than Doctor Murray.

A severe illness in 1889 obliged him to give up this office to retire to his old home and old friends in New Brunswick, to rest in well earned leisure; but it became a busy leisure in miscellaneous labors, for which he was admirably fitted. He was made Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College; an elder of the Second Reformed Church; Treasurer for ten years of the Wells Memorial Hospital, bringing up his accounts to March 1, within a short time of his death; a member of several important committees of the Theological Seminary, which called for constant service; and a most active member in the historical and literary societies. All that he did was thorough, exact, finished and complete.

He prepared many admirable papers for societies, notably those on the Anti-Rent episode in New York. Among his writings we have "The History of Education in New Jersey," for the Government series; a "History of the Regents," for the work on Public Service of the State of New York, and a "Centennial History of Delaware County, N. Y." In 1897 he delivered a course of lectures at Johns Hopkins on "The History of Education in Japan." Such were the contributions of his leisure, fruits of his ripe experience and study.

Doctor Murray was a man of fine and commanding presence, of great dignity, affability and gentleness; no harsh word ever fell from his lips. He was a thorough

man of the world in the best sense, with fine tastes and accomplishments, of great wisdom and equanimity. His pure and elevated character was adorned by a most humble faith and a devout simplicity. He bore with great fortitude and cheerfulness the severe pains of his last illness. He passed away at 9 o'clock in the morning of March 6. At his funeral service on the 9th, which was of a very impressive character, a large assemblage of the trustees and faculties of the college and theological seminary; the students and old pupils; public men and citizens, with the representative of the Japanese Government, was a fine demonstration of affection for this great and noble man.

UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS
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A.—PAPERS AND ADDRESSES UPON JAPAN.

I.—EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

1. Report upon a Draft Revision of the Code of Education in Japan.
2. Report upon the Educational Exhibit at the Philadelphia International Exhibition.
3. Review of National Systems of Education with special reference to the Organization of a national system of Education in Japan.
4. Report upon Collections made at the Philadelphia International Exhibition for an Educational and Scientific Museum at Tokyo, Japan.
5. Address at the opening at Tokyo of the Educational and Scientific Museum.
6. Address to the First Graduating Class of the University of Tokyo.
7. Notes on Science and Education in Japan.
8. Report upon the Public Schools of Tokyo.
9. Japanese Education—Ancient and Modern.
Prepared for Philadelphia International Exhibition.
10. Education in Japan.
Lectures before Johns Hopkins University.

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11. The Development of Education in Japan.
 Paper for University Magazine—Union College.
12. Education and Religion in Japan.
 Address in Albany.
13. Education in Japan.
 With special reference to Missionary Education.

II.—GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

1. Notes on Ancient Government in Japan.
2. Daijokuwan—The Supreme Council in Japan.
3. Notes on Modern Statesmen and Foreign Inter-
 course.
4. Early Foreigners in Japan.
5. History of Foreign Intercourse in Japan.
6. Foreign Relations—with Japan.
7. Oriental Questions.
8. International Law as applied to Oriental Nations.
9. Philadelphia International Exhibition—Lectures in
 Tokyo.

III.—POLITICAL—SOCIAL—ETHNOLOGICAL.

1. Political and Social Conditions of Japan—1875.
2. Notes on Social Life in Japan.
3. Notes on Language, Ethnology, etc., in Japan.
4. Relics preserved in the Shinto Shrine.
5. The Social Condition of the Japanese (Tokugawa
 Period).

IV.—ARTS AND INDUSTRIES—NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Arts and Industries in Japan.
2. Art Notes and Subjects of Art.

3. Japanese Painters, I.
 4. Japanese Painters, II.
 5. Decorative and Ornamental Arts.
 6. Industrial Arts of Japan.
 7. Japanese Lacquer, I.
 8. Japanese Lacquer, II.
 9. Natural History of Japan.
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B.—PAPERS AND ADDRESSES IN AMERICA.

I.—LOTTERIES AND WAMPUM.

1. Lotteries in the United States, I.
2. Materials for above.
3. Lotteries in the United States, II.
4. Wampum Belts, I.
5. Indian Wampum, II.
6. Wampum as Money Belts.

II.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Paper on the Life and Character of Max Muller.
2. John Fiske and Herbert B. Adams.
3. Spelling Reform.
4. The Regents of the University of State of New York.
5. Address: Examinations—their uses and abuses.
6. Mathematics as a part of Education.
7. Of Welcome to the National Educational Association—1885.
8. The Relations of the College to the Learned Professions—1885.
9. To the Graduating Class of the Albany Academy—1882.

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10. The Albany Institute and the Bi-Centennial of the City of Albany.
11. At the opening of New School Building, Cobleskill, New York.
12. Report upon the Albany Institute.
13. Plan for a Topical History of Albany.

C.—PERSONAL PAPERS.

1. Doctor Murray's appointment and work as Superintendent of Educational Affairs in the Empire of Japan.
2. Contract with Japanese Government (Japanese).
3. Translation of above (English).
4. Audience with Emperor, May, 1874.
5. " " " September, 1874.
6. Invitation to Imperial Dinner, 1873.
7. to Inauguration of New Buildings — Tokyo University.
8. to House of Minister of Education.
9. Commission to the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876.
10. Letter from United States Minister, Japan, to Secretary of State, U. S. A., *in re* Doctor Murray's work in Japan—1878.
11. Letter from Vice Minister of Education, Japan, *in re* progress of Education in Japan—1879.
12. Account of Ceremonies, Functions, etc., in Japan in connection with Doctor Murray's Departure.

Although Doctor Murray's life was devoted to Educational Affairs he was by no means a one-sided man.

He was of a versatile nature and had he pursued astronomy or architecture for his life work he would undoubtedly have made a successful career in either of these subjects. But circumstances led him to the Educational course.

He was a social man—a most hospitable entertainer. Also called constantly in consultation for almost every public affair. As one of his New Brunswick associates said: "We go to Doctor Murray for advice on all matters, even to private theatricals."

He had a facile talent for pen-and-ink sketches and was ready with a poem for anniversaries and other occasions to which he was constantly invited.

Always courteous and ready to do his part.

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